GROW BUCKWHEAT ON POORER LAND

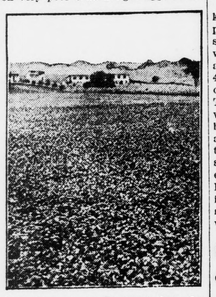
Will Survive and Give Fair Return on Soils Too Thin for Other Crops.

NITROGEN IS BIG ESSENTIAL

Care Must Be Exercised in Applying Material, as Crop Is Subject to Lodging in Seasons of Abundant Rainfall.

Since buckwheat is considered a "poor land" crop, it will survive and often give a fair return on land too poor for corn, oats and clover, many farmers have discovered.

Buckwheat requires considerable nitrogen for its maximum growth. Even though its period of growth comes at the season when the soil is furnishing available nitrogen most rapidly, still on very poor soils a light application



Buckwheat Is an Excellent Crop for Poor, Thin Lands, Climatic Conditions Being Favorable.

of farm manure or a little nitrogenous fertilizer is desirable. Care is necessary in supplying nitrogenous material to buckwheat, however, as the crop is subject to lodging, particularly in seasons of abundant rainfall.

Phosphoric Acid Needed.

Like the true cereals, buckwheat responds to a liberal application of phosphoric acid. This is particularly true in New York, since the soils of the buckwheat section are universally deficient in phosphorus. It also seems to respond to potash. This is to be expected, since the poorest soils have been drained of their available potash. While the total supply of potash is adequate, soils seeded to buckwheat are often those which have not been well treated in the past, and as a result not only has the organic matter been depleted, but at the same time the rate at which the potash becomes available has been much retarded. Lime is not needed, since buckwheat is tolerant of soil acidity.

To Fertilize This Season.

Taking all of these factors into consideration as well as fertilizer costs, the prime essential in the fertilization of buckwheat this season is an application of 200 to 400 pounds to the acre of acid phosphate, the soils workers at the New York State College of Agriculture say. On very thin soils, where manure is not available, in addition to the acid prosphate 50 to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, and 25 to 50 pounds of muriate of potash may be used.

WHEN DIFFERENT TREES BEAR

It Takes an Apple From Six to Eight Years—Many Berries Bear Next Season.

Fruit trees should bear, reckoning the time from transplanting of the tree, as follows:

Apples should bear in from six to eight years. Certain varieties, such as Yellow Transparent bear younger—four or five years. Individual trees often vary.

Pear trees bear about the same time that apple trees bear.

Peach trees, under favorable conditions, should bear in three years, not later than four years, unless conditions are unfavorable.

Plums vary according to group to which they belong, but three or four years is the time, usually.

Sour cherries bear in four years; sweet cherries in five or six years.

Apricots bear in about the same time as peaches.

Quinces come into bearing in five or six years.

Raspberries, blackberries and dewberries, when set in the spring, should bear the following year. Strawberries planted in the spring should bear the next year.

Currants and gooseberries should bear the third year.

Grapes bear a light crop the third year. Not much fruit should be expected earlier than the fourth year.

GIVE ALFALFA GOOD CHANCE

Crowns of Plant Are Likely to Be Injured if Hog or Other Stock Is Turned in Too Soon.

After the alfalfa crop has been cut for hay, hogs or other stock should not be turned in too soon. The crowns of the plant are likely to be injured if the stock is given a chance to eat the young tender shoots too closely. Often this close feeding permanently injures, or even kills, the plants. Let it have a good start if you intend pasturing. It is better practice, however, to provide other crops for pasturage and use the alfalfa for hay.

Gathering Eggs.

Don't let eggs lie in the nest three or four days or a week, if you want good prices for them. Clean, fresh straw for the nest and gathering at least once a day will insure clean, fresh, appetizing eggs fro the market.

Money in Feeding Calves.

As long as corn, hay and silage are as cheap as at the present time, there is almost certain to be good money in the feeding of calves.

Grow Your Own Feed.

Grow your own feed instead of buying hay. Mixed clover and timothy is a sure crop of hay. Both seldom fail the same year.

Art of Agriculture.

The art of agriculture: "Do the right thing at the right time."

PUREBRED CAMPAIGN STARTED BY SURVEY

Many Methods Used to Carry on Better-Sires Movement.

Steuben County, Indiana, Organized by Sections by County Agent—Posters Showing Value of Improved Sires Were Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A variety of methods are being employed to carry on the better-sires campaign which the United States Department of Agriculture has been vigorously promoting in all parts of the country. In Steuben county, Indiana, a livestock survey was taken as the first step in this campaign. Under the leadership of T. A. Parker, the county agent, the county was partially organized by sections and returns were secured from 900 farms, representing one-half of the total number in the area. As the reports were made from farms in all parts of the county, the percentages may be taken as an average.

The figures show that of the bulls kept 27 per cent were purebreds, 33 per cent grades, and 40 per cent scrubs; of the boars kept 20 per cent were purebreds, 30 per cent grades, and 44 per cent scrubs; of the rams 42 per cent were purebreds, 36 per cent grades, and 22 per cent scrubs. Twenty-three per cent of the poultry was of pure breeding, the remainder being mixed stock. With these figures at hand the general livestock association of the county began a purebred-sires campaign, using posters and literature supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture, and holding local meetings at which talks, showing the value of purebred sires, were given.

DIP ALL CATTLE REGULARLY

Quickest and Most Effective Way of Getting Rid of Ticks Is Systematic Treatment.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"How long do we have to dip?"

Judging from numerous reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture the question of length of dipping interests the majority of live stock owners in areas quarantined because of cattle ticks. The department's answer is "one or several years, depending on how you dip." Naturally cattle owners wish to complete tick eradication in the shortest possible time and at least cost and inconvenience.

The experience of the department in eradicating ticks from half a million square miles shows conclusively that regular systematic dipping of all cattle every 14 days is the quickest means.

Damage Done by Ticks on Young Heifer.

Failure of even a few cattle owners to dip all their cattle may undo the efforts of their neighbors who bring all the cattle to the vats on schedule. The bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, will supply on request full information for completing tick eradication in the shortest time—one season when directions are faithfully followed.

CONSERVING HAY IN MANGER

Horse With Chronic Habit of Nosing Out Feed Under His Feet Is Decided Nuisance.

A neighbor once owned a horse with a chronic habit of nosing most of the hay out of the manger and under his feet as soon as it had been thrown down. An animal with this trait is both a nuisance and useless expense. Alfalfa, clover and some other hays are not so easily removed, but wild hay can be easily tossed out.

This farmer resorted to a simple means to stop this annoyance. A green log about four inches in diameter was cut short enough to drop into the manger without touching either of the feed boxes.

This was supported, when outside, by two ropes, each tied through the halter-rope holes and around one end of the log. After the manger has been filled the log is thrown into it, onto the hay. There is plenty of room for the horse to eat, yet there is no possibility of the feed being thrown out. The device cured the animal mentioned of his bad habit in about four weeks.

HANDLING OF GUMBO SOILS

Effective Methods Being Developed by Farmers on Milk River Reclamation Project.

More effective methods of handling gumbo soils are being developed by some of the farmers on the Milk River reclamation project in Montana, says the United States Department of Agriculture. One conclusion is that in irrigating this kind of soil the water should be applied frequently and in small quantities. Much trouble in getting crops started may be overcome by adopting a regular habit of fall plowing. The seeding of such soils to either yellow or white sweet clover in some cases is proving a means of supplying humus and for getting grain or alfalfa started later.

Good Farm Advertisement.

Your name on a bulletin board in front of your farm is a good advertisement for you, your farm and your progressiveness.

Producing Clean Eggs.

If the hens are kept in a sanitary environment, good clean eggs will be produced. These should be marketed often.

There is a fair profit in raising green ducks for market if they are raised early enough.

FRILLS IN FAVOR

Lingerie Blouses Again Demand Milady's Attention.

Plan Gives Opportunity for Revival of Some of the Delightful Old Fashions.

That the revived interest in lingerie blouses is not a fleeting one is proved by the consideration given them by the world's greatest dressmakers, notes a fashion writer in the New York Tribune. Models showing all sorts of interesting variations of the lingerie blouse are shown.

There are women who consider a touch of white at the neck of their coats smart, and others who do not. Individual tastes may differ in this matter, so far as style is concerned, but opinion cannot be divided as to the becomingness of a frilly blouse with a tailored coat.

It is lamentable that such a charming fashion should for the last few years have been considered provincial, and it is quite delightful to see the frilled collar of organdie, sheer linen and dimity again appearing with the smartest of one-button coats. Nothing is more becoming than the old-time navy blue suit accompanied by a white lingerie blouse. From all indications we are about to witness a return of this youthful and becoming style.

Frills are much in evidence on the new blouses. Even the Russian blouse has departed from the ways of its progenitors and has taken unto itself frills. There are blouses of fine white pique with high Russian collars buttoning over to one side and having smart jabot frills of linen.

The frilled blouse gives an opportunity for the revival of some delightful old fashions. It means the renaissance of various types of collars made famous in history. It means the revival of lovely old laces as trimmings for these collars.

Designers and manufacturers are working to the utmost of their capacity creating models embodying the characteristics that made the frilled blouse hold a prominent place in fashions for so many years.

The popularity of the tailored suit for fall has created a demand not only for blouses of the frilly sort, but has brought into favor the vest blouse as well as silk, chiffon and lace blouses of a dressy character, which, when worn with a plain two-piece suit, transforms it into an afternoon costume.

FOR THE TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL

Embroidery, pipings and an inverted plait of contrasting color strike one as interesting in this smart frock for the ten-year-old girl.

IN THE LINGERIE NECKWEAR

Paris Started the Vogue and American Women Accept the Mode With Enthusiasm.

This seems to be a season of lingerie neckwear. At least, it is now quite possible always to have a lingerie collar between the neck and the frock. And at the same time to look smart. This is a condition some women have been hoping for for a long time, says a fashion authority.

Paris started the vogue. And Americans accept it with more than their usual enthusiasm for a new dictate of Paris. For, as a nation, we have always liked the washable collar, crisp and cool and fresh, next our skin. To be sure, we took to the collarless frock, because we always take to the fashion, eventually, whatever it may be, that Paris launches. But it was a long time before most of us could bring ourselves to feel comfortable without some sort of light, washable collar between our skins and the world.

So do we go back to the washable collar with—well, almost with gratitude. We welcome it with open arms, and are ready to invest much of our dress allowance in this dainty accessory.

Batiste, net, organdie, linen, georgette, crepe de chine, and various cotton materials are all used in neckwear—not to forget a sort of eponge, a heavier, rough-surfaced material which Paris is sponsoring.

Some of the neckwear is elaborately embroidered, some shows an edging of valenciennes lace.

There are some fascinating collars made of two sections that join at the shoulders. Of course, these mark the bateau neckline, from which we are getting away in our frocks, but they are, nevertheless, most attractive. They are called bertha collars, and, perhaps the line they emphasize is more the Victorian off-the-shoulder line than the newer bateau.

It is quite usual for cuffs, of the deep mousquetaire style particularly, to go with the new collars. The cuffs are, of course, treated like the collars, trimmed with embroidery, lace or latticework.

For Saucy Faces.

Tonkinese hats with conical crowns are being worn by petite young things with the saucy type of face. Regrettably enough, they are occasionally being worn by the chubby type, which should shun the Tonkinese as it ought to shun the sweetmeat. These pert new hats are of straw and extremely good for summer wear because they crown the head so thoroughly. Latter-day Tonkinese shapes are much larger than those of an earlier type. Some of the crowns are nine or ten inches round.

Landscape Hats.

If you have a hat of white satin or of satin in any pale shade, it is proper to get out your paint box and decorate it with a bit of landscape. Two such hats have been seen on the Board Walk at Atlantic City, N. J. One was white, with a rolling bit of pale blue hills in front and a fine stretch of daisy meadows all around the rest of the crown. The other hat was pale pink and ornamented with ranks of tiny dark green pine trees.

DRAPING RAGE ON DRESSES

Decoration Has Characteristic of Making Its Wearer Display Air of Contentment.

As you walk along the streets now, you see crepe dresses that are draped. They have the happiest sort of way of flying in the breezes and it matters not where the draping begins or where it ends, still it has that characteristic of making its wearer look as though she were about to depart on the sweetest and happiest of missions.

If ever women have reached the acme of their own expression in dress it is during this present season, for everything that is done in the way of clothes for them is something of which they can justly be proud.

If future seasons are to surpass this as a matter of artistic achievement then they will have to make a brave effort, for it seems as though more had been accomplished this season than for many seasons past in the direction of ranking the lady look at home and happy in the element of her dressing.

Revive Old Styles.

There seems to be a craze for reviving the styles of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries. In hats this is particularly noticeable. The newest chapeaux, the picture sort, are direct copies of some of the luscious hats perched immortally on the heads of Gainsborough and Romany beauties. Once upon a time it was the custom to laugh lightly at the enormous headgear of a Gainsborough belle. Nowadays, however, the garden party hats are almost as large as any which that artist painted.

Middy Suits.

For children, very fascinating little middy outfits of pongee are shown. These launder very well and stand the hardest kind of wear. There are hats of the same fabric to accompany the suits.

Popular Fabrics.

As to fabrics, crepe weaves are still in high favor and there is to be a great leaning to satin-finished materials.

COAT FROCK IN PEWTER GRAY

This beautiful coat frock in pewter gray cloth, one of the latest in fashions from abroad, is embroidered with steel studs with fastenings of rose crepe de chine.

GARMENTS FOR THE BOUDOIR

Pongee, Lace, Dotted Swiss, Organdies and Other Sheer Materials Are Being Used.

Pongee, either in natural color or dyed, makes a good looking and serviceable negligee with a bit of embroidery in self or contrasting color constituting the trimming.

Lace plays an important role in the development of the more elaborate boudoir garments. Sometimes a lace coat will top a plain slip or pajamas of silk, and again a straight, chemise-like negligee may be made of panels of lace and panels of accordion-plaited chiffon or other sheer silk.

Boudoir garments for warm weather wear are made of dotted Swiss, bright flowered organdie and other sheer cotton and linen materials. An attractive pajama garment recently seen featured blue linen for the pajama part with long smock of blue and white dotted Swiss.

Don't Spoil the Frock.

The most charming little dress may be utterly ruined so far as style is concerned if it is cut too long. If one feels that these dresses must be cut long enough to take care of shrinkage, put a tuck in the under side of the hem. That will solve the problem.

Silk Hand Bags.

Silk hand bags seem again to be replacing those of leather. Blue and black moire are popular materials. These are frequently mounted with silver and jeweled frames.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 17

THE MESSAGE OF MALACHI

LESSON TEXT—Mal. 3:1-4:3.

GOLDEN TEXT—Return unto me, and I will return unto you, saith the Lord of Hosts.—Mal. 3:7.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—II Kings 17:7-23; Isa. 6; Ezek. 2:1-7; Acts 20-35; II Cor. 8:1-9:15.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God's Promise of the Savior's Coming.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Offerings That Please God.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What We Should Give to God.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—What the Bible Teaches About Giving.

The subject of today's lesson is broader than the text, especially the verses printed. The best way to teach this lesson is to give a survey of the entire book.

Malachi was perhaps contemporary with Nehemiah; probably sustained the same relation to Nehemiah that Haggai and Zechariah did to Zerubbabel. After the completion of the walls of Jerusalem Nehemiah seems to have been called back to the Persian court, but returned to Jerusalem after a few years. Though outwardly the lives of the people were correct, the prophet pointed out the sins of a corrupt priesthood, mixed marriages and a failure to pay tithes.

I. Israel's Base Ingratitude (1:1-5).

God approached them with the tender affirmation "I have loved you." It was the prophet's burden to declare this fact unto them (v. 1). So formal and worldly were the people that they failed to see God's hand upon them. The attitude of Israel to God is shown in the skeptical insinuation "Wherein hast Thou loved us?" The prophet answers this by showing God's choice of Jacob and His passing by Esau; His destruction of Edom and saving Israel.

II. God's Severe Indictment (1:6-2:17).

1. Against the Priests (1:6-2, 9). They were guilty (1) of profanity (1:6). Their profanity was in despising the name of God. To fail to honor God is to be profane. To use His name in any unreal way is to be thus guilty. (2) Sacrilege (vv. 7, 8). Their sacrilegious act was in offering polluted bread and blemished sacrifices. To bring such offerings to an earthly ruler would be a gross insult. Gifts to be acceptable with God must be genuine; must cost something. We should give to God our best. There is no intellect too brilliant to offer in the Lord's service. The young should not esteem their lives wasted who offer them on the altar of missionary sacrifice. (3) Greed (1:10). They were not willing to open the doors of God's house without pay. Our service should be out of a heart of love for God, not for profit. This has a vital application to ministers and evangelists today. To enter Christian service because of worldly gain is of this type. (4) Weariness (1:12,13). Because of lack of love the routine of duty became irksome. (5) Not teaching the law to the people (2:1-9). Those set apart to teach God's law to the people have a great responsibility and God will most surely demand an accounting.

2. Against the People (2:10-17; 3:7-15). (1) For ungodly marriages (2:11, 12). God's purpose in the prohibition of mixed marriages was that He might raise up holy seed (v. 15). The marriage of the believer with the unbeliever today brings confusion into the fold of God and turns aside His purpose. (2) For divorce (2:13-16). Divorce was the source of great sorrow—even the tears of the wronged women covering the altar (v. 13). The offerings of a man who had thus treated his wife would be an abomination to God. The tears of wronged women today are going up to God and make even the prayers of some men an abomination to Him. (3) Public wrongs (3:5, 6). (a) Sorcery—magic. Those who practice such things should be regarded as public offenders. (b) Adultery. This is a sin of wider extent than the parties concerned. (c) False swearing. (d) Oppression of the hireling, widow and fatherless. (e) Turned aside the stranger from his rights. (4) Blasphemy (3:13-15). They openly spoke against God asserting that it was profitless to serve Him.

III. The Severe Judgments Which Shall Befall the Nation (3:1-5; 4:1-6).

1. By Whom Executed. This is done by the Lord. Judgment has been committed to the Son of God (Acts 17:30, 31). When Christ returns the faithful and the unfaithful shall be differentiated and rewarded according to their deeds.

2. Time of Second Coming of Christ. John the Baptist was the forerunner of His first coming. Elijah shall be the forerunner of His second coming.

3. Result. For the righteous it will be a day of healing and salvation. To the wicked it will be a day of burning and destruction. A book of remembrance is now being kept. A day of retribution is coming.

God Will Give His Strength.

Every man and woman, intent on walking in the path of rectitude, should become impressed with this truth enunciated by Phillips Brooks: "Not until a man has laid hold upon the absolute assurance that the right is right and that the God of righteousness will give His strength to the feeblest will in all the universe which tries to do right, has a man summoned to his aid the final perfect help."

The New Book.

Only as the Bible is approached in the human way, with an honest purpose to know what it is, and how it has come to us, and what it has done, can we rightly appropriate to ourselves its teaching, and understand the nature of its inspiration. We may see it in a new light, but it will be to us a new book, and it will speak with new power.—The Congregationalist.

Even as He Is Pure.

Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure.—I John 3:2-3.

Not Afraid.

I laid me down and slept; I awaked; for the Lord sustained me. I will not be afraid of ten thousand people.—Psalm 5:3-6.

PROUD KITTEN

"Aphro," said Daddy, "was a very proud kitten. She had always had a deal of fun. She had played with Patsy, the dog, and they had always had ever so good a time together.

"A Most Important Part."

"Aphro would sit under the chairs and wait for Patsy to chase her in the nice, friendly, playful way Patsy had of doing.

"If Patsy didn't begin to chase Aphro, quite soon, Aphro didn't like it, and commenced doing all sorts of things to make Patsy notice her.

"Aphro had a lovely bed. It was a nice box filled with soft white cotton. Not only was it a very comfortable, cozy, soft bed but it was a very pretty bed, too.

"Aphro felt she was a lovely sight in her white cotton bed. She was quite fond of herself in any case!"

"She had a toy mouse made of catnip which was her favorite playmate, and she often took it to bed as a little girl will take a doll or a Teddy Bear. At one time Aphro had taken part in a play given by her family of grown-ups. She had taken a most important part in the play, though all she had to do was to be held by a lovely grownup known as Ada and to wear a little red skirt.

"Ada took the little red skirt off right after she had acted her part—of being held for a few minutes during the play. Aphro thought that was kind because she wouldn't have wanted to wear the little skirt any longer. It would have been in her way and would have been quite annoying. But Aphro was proud to think that she took part in the play. They didn't have Patsy in the play. That also pleased Aphro for she was quite a bit jealous, too. She had grown to be very fond of Patsy, but when Patsy had first come she had been awfully jealous and sulky and had not liked Patsy at all.

"But after a time she had seen that the grownups were fair in their petting and that Patsy wasn't going to hurt her.

"Patsy was hardly more than a puppy and Aphro was only a kitten, so they were both young and liked to play and did become good friends as soon as Aphro got over being silly and jealous.

"But she was still a little jealous, you see, to be glad that she was in a play in which they didn't have Patsy!

"After the play was over she would put her paws on Patsy, and Patsy would put her paws on Aphro and they would pet each other a little, and then they would play.

"Then Aphro was proud because the grownups had given a picnic for Patsy and for her. She didn't mind sharing the picnic honors with Patsy.

"They had both been taken along, of course, as the picnic was being given for them, and they thought it was particularly nice and unselfish of the people to give a picnic party for their animals and to have nice food for the animals!

"So you see Aphro had every reason to be a proud kitten, but she was at the height of her pride after a visit to the city. She was taken along on a visit. And once she went out of the house all alone. She got terribly mixed up and frightened.

"They Would Pet Each Other."

"There were people and automobiles and trucks and horses. She thought she would surely be run over. And she had lost her way. A whistle had blown and all the motors and trucks and cars began coming, it seemed, straight toward her. Oh, how her little heart did beat! But in another moment another whistle had blown and all of the motors and cars and trucks had been stopped. For the policeman had seen the little kitten and had held up the big city's traffic for her alone! It was the proudest moment of Aphro's life to think of everything being stopped while she crossed the street. And then she found her way home, and safe and proud was she!"

Saw a Long Garter Snake.

Tommy Tenderfoot—Oh, Scoutmaster, I was up to the park today and saw a garter snake 'most a yard and a half long.

Scoutmaster—Pshaw, boy, garter snakes do not reach that length.

Tommy Tenderfoot—Well, I thought it was a garter snake 'cause it was wrapped round the limb of a tree.—Boys' Life.

Noisy Send-Off.

Wife (after boresome guests have gone)—Oh, John, how could you be so blunt?

Hub—Well, you asked me to drop a hint for them to go.

Wife—Yes, but goodness, I didn't ask you to drop one that would sound like an explosion.

Just So.

"Brevity is said to be the soul of wit."

"It dominates in bathing suit jokes, at any rate."

Rough Sailing Ahead.

"The lady candidate was defeated?"

"Yes."

"Did she weep?"

"No. She's not that kind. I'd hate to be in her husband's shoes for the next two weeks."

Art Authority.

"Do you approve of a government censorship for the theater?"

"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "Politics in business hasn't been enough of a success to encourage the idea of politics in art."

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter spot, $1.12½; No. 2 garlicky spot, $1.05½; No. 3 winter spot, $1.09; No. 3 garlicky spot, 96½c; September, $1.05½.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 78@79c per bu., for carlots on spot. Contract, spot, 72¾c; No. 2 spot, 73¾.

Oats—No. 2 white, new oats (domestic basis), 44c; No. 3 white, 43.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, per bu., 80½c; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 85@95.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $26; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $26; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $37; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $35. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Hay—Good timothy hay is quoted at $16 to $19 per ton and fair to good clover-mixed as $15 to $17 per ton.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $15@16; No. 1 wheat, $9.50@10; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 39½@40c; do, choice, 36@39; do, good, 33@35; do, prints, 40@42; do, blocks, 38@40; do, nearby, 33@35; ladies, 26@27; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 23@25; Ohio rolls, 23@24; storepacked, 23; Md. Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 23@25.

Eggs—Western Md. and nearby, 32; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 31@32; Western, 30; West Virginia, 29@30; Southern, 28@29.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, per lb., 27@28c; do, do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 24@26; do, do, Leghorns, per lb., 20@23; old roosters, per lb., 15@16; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 27@28; do, 1½ to 2 lbs., 26@27; do, do, 1¼ lbs. and less, 22@23; do, leghorns, 2 lbs. and over, per lb., 24@25; smaller, 22@23. Pigeons, young, per pair, 20@25c; do, do, old, per pair, 20@25. Ducks, young, pekings, fat, 3½ lbs. and over, 20@22c; do, puddle, 3½ lbs. and over, 19@21; do, muscovy, 3½ lbs. and over, 18@20; do, smaller and poor, 15@16. Guinea fowls, young, 1½ lbs. and over, each, 50@60c; do, under 1¼ lbs., each, 40; do, old, each, 40.

Potatoes—Maryland and Virginia, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1@1.25; native or nearby No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1@1.25; No. 2, per 100 lbs., 50@60c; Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, per 150-lb. sack, $1.50@2; do, No. 2, do, 75c@$1; Eastern Shore Virginia, No. 1, $1.50@2; all sections, No. 2, 75c@$1. Sweets, new, Eastern Shore Virginia, per brl., $1.75@2.25; do, Rappahannock and York River, $1.75@2; do, North Carolina, No. 1, $1.75@2; native, per 4-8 bskt., No. 1, 40@45c; do, No. 2, 20@25. Yams, fancy, bright, new $1.50@2.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot irregular; No. 1 Northern spring, $1.20¾; No. 2 red winter, $1.14¼; No. 2 hard winter, $1.15¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.17¼, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.10¼, c. i. f. track New York, spot.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 82½c, and No. 2 mixed, 82, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 white, 45c.

Hay—Easy; No. 1, $24@26; No. 2, $22@24; No. 3, $20@22; shipping, $18@20.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 39½@40c; do, extras (92 score), 39; do, firsts (87 to 91 score), 33@36; packing stock current make No. 2, 25@25½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 37@39c; do, firsts, 33@35; refrigerator firsts, 27½@29; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy candled selection not quoted; New Jersey hennery whites, uncandled extras, 56@60; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 44@56.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 22@22½; do, average run, 21½.

Philadelphia—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.10@1.13¾; do, garlicky, $1.01@1.04.

Corn—No. 2, for export, 74@75c; do, No. 3, 73@74; No. 4, 72@73; car lots, for local trade, No. 2 yellow, 81@81½; do, No. 3, 79¼@80.

Hay—Steady; good new timothy, $16@20; good new clover mixed, $15@17.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 38c; do, firsts, 36; Western extra firsts, 35@36; do, firsts, 33; fancy selected, packed, 43@44.

Cheese — New York whole milk fancy flats, fresh, 21@21½c; do, fair to good, 20@20½; longhorn, 21@22; single daisies, 21¼@21½.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice handyweight veals, per lb., 12@12½c; choice, fat, heavy veals, 10@11; fair to good, 9@10; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 8@9; heavy, rough veals, 5@7.

Hogs—Straight, 10c; sows, as to quality, 7@8; stags and boars, 4@5; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@15; shoats, as to size and quality, 11@12.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $6@10.35; bulls, $3.50@5.25; cows, $1.50@5.35.

Calves—Veals, $9@15; culls, $7@8; little calves, $6@9.50; grassers, $4@5.50; Canada cull, do, $3.25; Western calves, $7@9.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $9.40@9.50; heavy Yorkers, $10.10@10.25; light Yorkers, $9.50@9.75; pigs, $9@9.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $7.50, steady; lambs, $13, lower.

Ignorance Is Bliss.

Husband—Synthia, when I looked at my accounts last night I nearly died of fright. Our motor car is costing us over $500 a year!

Wife—Well, Alec, don't blame me! I advised you not to keep an account! —Edinburgh Scotsman.

Explained.

"I wonder, Jinks, why every epitaph begins with 'Here lies?'"

"I dunno, unless maybe they used to carry a lot of fishermen and lawyers and just got into the habit."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery—inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.
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Pays

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 37.

...NUS BILL REPORT ...PPROVED IN HOUSE

...ssure As Agreed to By ...Conferees Accepted

...W GOES TO SENATE

...t To Seek Reinsertion Of Land ...ettlement Provision Fails—Discussions Brief In The House.

...ashington.—Without a record vote ...House approved the conference re... ...on the soldiers' bonus bill. The ...ure now goes to the Senate and ...final action there will be sent to ...sident Harding.

...here was only brief discussion in ...e House and only an indirect ref... ...ce to the views of Mr. Harding ...e bill. Representative Mondell, ...Wyoming, the majority leader, ex... ...ed the hope that it would be... ...law.

...airman Fordney of the Ways and ...ns Committee and Mr. Mondell ...the principal addressos in sup... ...of the bonus and there were no ...eches in opposition. Mr. Mondell ...d that while the bill did not meet ...l expectations of the World ...r veterans, it represented the best ...ible compensation "under all circ...stances and in view of the wide ...erence of opinion about it." The ...ority leader sought to send the ...ure back to conference for re... ...ation of the land settlement provi... ...but his point of order that the ...ures had exceeded their author... ...s striking out that provision was ...ruled by Speaker Gillett.

...Representative Hayden, Demo... ...of Arizona, charged that there ...been no effort by the conferees ...reach an agreement on the House ...Senate land settlement plans be... ...the conferees were opposed to ...d reclamation legislation.

...Representative Hill, of Maryland, at... ...ked the position taken by Floor... ...der Mondell on the land reclama... ...feature of the bill.

...The elimination of this feature will ...e to the taxpayers from $350,000,000 ...1,000,000,000," he said. "With this ...ure removed, as recommended by ...conferees, it will take from the ...ers the opprobrium of having it ...that about a billion of ultimate ...enditure was due to their recep... ...of the bonus, when it really be... ...to land reclamation."

...Colonel Hill said that he was not ...osed to land reclamation, but felt ...such a scheme should be con... ...ered on its merits and not be ...e a part of the soldiers' bonus.

GEORGETOWN WILL EXPAND.

...dustrsity Seeks $5,000,000 Fund For New Buildings.

...Washington.—Organization of the ...orgetown University Endowment ...ociation, for the purpose of rais... ...a $5,000,000 fund in the next two ...rs for expanding the institution in ...s departments, is announced by ...sident John B. Cfeeden, S. J. One ...the objects is the ultimate grouping ...all the departments, now scattered ...er the city of Washington, on the ...lege site overlooking the Potomac ...ver and commanding a fine view of ...e national capital. Besides found... ...professorships in the college, law, ...dical, dental and foreign-service ...ools, it is the intention to add ...boratories and new buildings for lec... ...s and classes to avoid congested ...nditions now retarding the growth ...the institution.

...OINDEXTER SURE WINNER.

...ported By Republicans Of Washington For Senate.

...Seattle, Wash.—United States Sen... ...r Miles Poindexter is assured of ...e Republican nomination for Sen... ...in the State-wide primary. He ...ived 78,886 votes, compared with ...ust for George B. Lamping, his ...est opponent, in 2,180 of the 4,446 ...ecincts in the State. The precincts ...ve have not reported are small.

...Senator Poindexter carried all but ...e of the 39 counties in the State. ...C. Dill, a former Congressman, ...ained the Democratic Senatorial ...mination.

...HART'S WIFE ASKS DIVORCE.

...s Offer Of $200,000 Cash Settlement Not Enough.

...Los Angeles, Cal.—Suit for divorce ...the ground of "extreme cruelty" ...s be instituted at once against Wil... ...S. Hart, film actor, by Mrs. Wini... ...Westover Hart, according to an ...nouncement by Mrs. Hart's attor... ...Reports that Hart had agreed ...$300,000 cash settlement with his ...s were verified by Mrs. Hart's at... ...He added however, that a ...ttle settlement had not been ...ched, and that his client would ask ...a much larger sum.

VICTOR EMMANUEL ILL.

...Rome.—King Victor Emmanuel, of ...ly, is ill of pneumonia, but the crisis ...s past and he was reported to be re... ...ting. His engagement to open ...Naples fair has been canceled.

...ENERAL J. J. PERSHING IS 62.

...ur Years Ago His Birthday Was Spent On Battlefield.

...Washington. — General John J. ...shing celebrated his 62d birthday ...nesday quietly. Four years ago ...y, when he was 58, it wasn't spent ...quietly. The American Army had ...t pushed the Germans out of the ...Mihiel salient, recovering a great ...t of territory and capturing ...ands of Germans—all without ...e losses to the Americans.

Terms Of St...

Chicago.—The terms of s... shopmen's strike, accepted by ...

1. In order to bring to an... upon the railroads and relieve ... thereof and to expedite the mo... ing memorandum of agreemen... which the parties hereto acc... carried out by the officers of t... of the employees in a spirit o... effect a genuine settlement of t... below. This paragraph does n... prior to July 1, 1922.

2. All men to return to ... originally held on June 30, 1922 ... such